JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, 2cents per copy-\$7 per an-THE WEEKLY HEF ALD, for Circulation on this Con-tinent, is published every Sacurday, at 65 cents per copy, or \$3 per annum; for circulation in Europe, printed in French and English, at 65 cents per copy, or \$4 per an-The DOLLAR WEERLY HERALD, every Monday, 2 cents per cary, \$1 per annum; siz copies to clubs, dec., VOLUNGARY CORRESPONDENCE, contamns important news, solicited from any quarter of the world: if weed, will be liberally paid for.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-THE SIEGE OF COMORS-BROADWAY THEATRE, Breadway-London Assu-

BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street-Surrous Fa-NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham square-Born to Good

OLYMPIO THEATRE, Broadway-Twelve Months-Ca dalatianan-Revolt of the Poor House-Phac-Tical Man. AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PREFORMANCES, AP-

MELODEON - WHITE'S SERENADERS -- BLACK LION KING.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, January 28, 1850.

The Empire City

This steamer is now fully due from Chagres, via Kingston, Jamaica. She may bring two weeks later intelligence from Callfornia. The administration on the Siavery Ques-

tion-New and Important Developments -clingman's Great Speech-Stool Pigeon Politics. The recent remarkable message of General Tay-

lor, disclesing his views upon California and the slavery question in general, form, we have reason to believe, only a part of the very important programme, or policy, which has been agreed upon by the cabinet at Washington. The recent speech of Mr. Clingman, of North Carol na, in the House of Representatives, we have the best reasons for believing, is also a part and parcel of the same programme agreed upon by the cabinet. That speech has already created a great deal of sensation among the letter writers, and in various other quarters, both at Washington and throughout the country. Let us lift the veil a little, and show up the stool-pigeon policy of the cabinet, which has been imposed upon Gen. Taylor, as veritable patriotism. It is well known that Mr. Clingman is an able

and intelligent whig, representing a portion of the people of North Carolina; that he was in favor of the election of General Taylor, and still is decidedly and fully confirmed in the belief of his capacity, his patrictism, and the soundness of his policy. With there entecedents in the history of Mr. Clingman, and his connection with the present cabinet, it has created some surprise, and not a little mystification, why he, in his recent speech in the House of Representatives, should have assumed such an ultra uthern ground in relation to the slavery question, by advancing a policy which demonstrates more nerve and boldness in conception, and more danger in execution, than even that which has heretofore marked the Southern policy conceived under the lead of Mr. Calhoun and his triends. Mr. Clingman, in his able, powerful and remarkable speech, which we publish entire in our columns of this day, will be found proposing to "stop all the sup plies," until the slavery question, as connected with the new territories, shall have been settled to the satisfaction of the South. That is, he proposes, in effect, to desorganize Congress-to put an end to all legislation-to paralyze the action of governmentto keep the country in a state of excitement and suspense-to add to the sectional agitation prevailing, and deliberately to take the first steps towards dissolution, until such a compromise shall be effected between the discordant materials of the North and South, as will satisfy Southern interests in the new territories and elsewhere.

This is certainly a bold and novel line of policy, very different from what has hitherto been proposed by the Southern whigs, and even a little be youd that of the democracy of the South. How is this? We have the best reasons for believing that this line of policy has at length been adopted as a part and parcel of the great programme of agitation, under the auspices of the cabinet. In corroboration and proof of these views, the Republie newspaper, the recognised organ of the administration, contains a pregnant and highly curious article on this subject, and upon Mr. Chagman's to the Sunday newspapers; but we think, if the speech, which concurs in this view, and proves movement is right, they should extend their enerthe correctness of these surmises. The following gies against the very general practice of driving

The Stavenv Queeres - We publish to-day the speech of Mr Clingman of North Carolina, delivered in the House of Representatives, upon the slavery question. It was prepared with much deliberation, delivered after consultation with members entertaining similar opinions and may be considered as the platform of the uitra South for the present. That Mr. Clingman should be the grang of such ordered as Mr. Clingman should be the organ of such opinions and gentiments, that he should have allowed his mind to

platform of the utirs South for the present. That Mr. Clingman should be the organ of such opinions and sentiments, that he should have allowed his mind to pounder upon the value of the Union in taking a position on the inflammatory side of a question which it has become the fashion to discuss, in view of that dreaded alternative, only shows how dat gerous a thing it is, for men of even conservative principles, to give a loose to their passions in considering matters of rational concern. [chi chi chi]

It is not our purpose to comment at large upon the positions taken by Mr. Clingman in this speech. [Oh. no.] We find it in speculations which, we apprehend, will give more comfort to the di-levaints than add to the object which we devoutly believe the speaker desires to attain. [You don't say so.] That some of our southern friends [meaning the cabinet.] have arrived at the conclusion that agitation and temperary confusion will result in permanent peace and utilinate alwanings to the limit there cannot be a doubt. But that, in pursuing such a course, they should bring to their aid considerations having no relation to the subject matter in issue, is, in effect, it seems to us, to make the haven of safety easier of access by sinking obstruction in the channel. [Tertainly. Sink the locofocus in the channel of disuntion.]

There is one consideration which this speech suggests, and se would urge it with all earnestness and sincerity of heart. When pentiemen, who have be hitherto or our pied the conservative grounds upon which Mr. Clingman has cred, are seduced into the ranks of those who calcular, habitually, the value of the Union, and when there is a party in the North who pretend to have weighed the ronederacy in the balance and found it wasting it is time for another party (the cabinet and the whigs, to begin to calculars when the value of the Union, and when there is a party in the North who pretend to the reader of the Union, when the or as party in the North who pretend to the order of the union, when there is

From these commendatory remarks, and the half disclosed purposes concealed beneath them, including also, as proof, the publication of Mr Clingman's able and powerful speech in the columns of the administration journal, while that some speech is excluded from the pages of the Union-we are led to the full conviction that the programme developed by Mr. Clingman is part and parcel of the policy agreed upon by the cabinet, and to which the President's message was enly the opening rate given him to play in this great game which the two parties are about to begin upon the American people.

By other accounts, we learn, that ever since the meeting of Congress, the members of the cabinet, including General Taylor himself, counting eight altogether, have had various and remarkable discussions upon the best policy to be adopted in relation to the slavery question in the new territories, and particularly in regard to California On the simple question of the Wilmot proviso, we understand the cabinet have generally developed a perfect equality of forces-Ewing, Clayton, Meredith and Collamer, being in favor of the proviso -Preston, Crawford, Reverdy Johnson, and General Taylor being opsosed to it. Considering, however, the position of the democracy, both North and South, and also that of the whigs, in the same | timents. The news, though scarce, will be found sections of the country, it is deemed to be, at not uninteresting.

present, the safest and best policy to conceal the opinions of the President and his cabinet upon the Wilmot proviso, and to pursue such a course as will bring up another, a different, and a more important issue-that is, the crisis of union or dissojution-when General Taylor might have the oppertunity of playing a great part, similar to that of Washington in the whiskey insurrection in the last century, or to that of General Jackson in the nullification excitement of South Carolina. The recent message of the President upon California, disclosed only so much of the views and purposes of the cabinet, as were necessary to carry out the game, and meet the contingencies endeavored to be excited by the policy of the subordinates. Messrs. Clingman, Stephens, Toombs, and others of the Southern whig party, have, therefore, taken apparently an ultra southern ground, in order that it may lead on and stimulate the Southern democracy to act more urgently, more violently, and more pointedly, in the same direction, calculating, in the end, at a suitable opportunity, to leave them in the lurch, as stool-pigeons are well known to leave criminal adventurers, who are first led on to crime that they may be caught in it afterwards The game at the North is somewhat similar, though starting from a different point, and acting on opposing principles. Seward, Corwin, and others will run off in the opposite and abolition direction, but will stop at that conservative point where the cabinet, when the excitement is fully matured, may step up and take conservative ground, saving the Union against the agitations of both the ultras?

By pursuing this policy, starting from different points, one point South, as sketched in Mr. Clingman's able speech, the other point North, as is well understood and acted upon by our Legislature at Albany, the anti-slavery excitement will be completely let loose to run to all extremes, from one end of the country to the other. Both extremes will run riot at the same time, till they go so far as to violate the constitution, and make the first breach constituting the crime of treason; and then, at the nick of time, General Taylor, as President of the whole American Union, will come out with a magnificent proclamation, denouncing the traiters to the Union, calling upon the people throughout the country to rally round him and his administration, commanding the arrest of the agitators, changing the whole course of affairs and thoughts, and hurrying men's minds and fears in a different direction by a grand coup d'état. This plan and purpose is shadowed forth in the article from the Republic newspaper, and is well understood by the cabinet and their cliques,

Such we believe now to be the whole program: devised by the cabinet for its course and policy. The anti-slavery excitement, by the whig stool-pigeons North and South, will henceforth be stimuated to its utmost extent, until the democrats, for local purposes, rush even up to the verge of treason. The President and his cabinet will then come forth with a great proclamation, the traitors will be arrested, there will be a great excitement throughout the country against both the ultra factions. A great union party will thus be organized, without any reference to the Wilmot provide or any such questions, but with the general and common purpose of uniting the people under one crythat of keeping the Union intact and sacred, in spite of all the agitators, North or South.

It is a magnificent programme, and looks quite feasible. It is a splendid game, but it is a dangerous play to carry it out to the point and extreme projected. Let us see, however, how the two parties, the whigs and democrats, can arrange their cards and gain the odd trick during the present session of Congress. But what a melancholy sight! This great and glorious Union, with its good, smiable and patriotic chief magistrate, is now at the mercy and in the hands of small stoolpigeon politicians in the cabinet and in Congress The great statesmen of their age, or of any age, such as Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Benton, and the like, are shoved into the background and buried The great drama of a mighty people is reduced to a mere stool-pigeon farce. Oh! oh! oh!

SUNDAY LEGISLATION .- A small coterie of saints, ach aspiring to the seventh heaven, have called a meeting on Wednesday evening. February the sixth, at the public hall of the Hope Chapel, in Broadway, for the purpose of adopting measures to stop the sale of all newspapers on Sunday, and of preventing the demoralizing influence of the Sun-

day press on the youth of the city.

The moralists in this reform confine their labors noisy milk certs through the city, and crying milk for sale on the Sabbath day; also, against the opening of the Post Office, and the crowding of merchants and all sorts of people around that establishment, during certain hours, thereby disturbing the nence of the Sabbath; also, against the sailing or arriving of vam vessels and sinful ships on the Sabbath day; and, in fact, to the necessity of vessels at sea, whether steamships or other vessels, lying to on that day, instead of, contrary to the law and the prophets, proceeding uninterruptedly and irreverently on their several voyages. If we are to reform, let us have a thorough, effectual, and radical reform of all nuisances of all desecrations of the Subbath day; and when we have sanctified that day sufficiently, we can begin with Monday, and go through the week up to Saturday.

ENGLAND AND CENTRAL AMERICA. - The accounts received by the last arrival from England, relative to the pending negotiations between that country and the United States, in connection with Centra America, are fidgetty and very unsatisfactory. It appears that further orders have been usued by the British government for the concentration of other portions of the British naval force at Central

Why all those naval movements on the Atlantic and Pacific, directed to that part of this continent! We much fear that American interests in Nicaragua and Central America are not looked after with the energy and attention, by Mr. Clayton and the present cabinet, with which British interests seem to be cared for by the British government. The famous treaty negotiated by Mr. Hise with Central America, as we have frequently shown, gave the United States great and manifest advantages in the possession of the route of the canal between the two oceans, so necessary to the consolidation of this republic in its Atlantic and Pacific States. Yet that important treaty was thrown under the table by the Secretary of State at Washington, and is entirely withheld from Congress, until per-

haps now it is too late to retrieve the errors that have been committed. NEWS FROM THE ISLAND OF CURA.-In another part of our paper will be found a summary of the most interesting news received from St. Jugo de Cuba. The anticipated failure of the coffee crop will, no doubt, have some effect upon our markets, and cause some little stir among speculators. The journals we receive from this port are, it is a singular fact, better written and contain fuller political intelligence, accompanied with greater latitude of remark, than the journals published at Havana, the capital of the island. The Redacter of the 11th January contains copious translations from the American papers, and gives, in slices, the message of Gen. Taylor. This is a means of conveying American sentiment into the island of Caba, which the Havana journals seldom venture to put In practice. Perhaps the residence of the Governor or Ca, tain General at the last mentioned place may, in sen'e degree, account for this restraint and political 'umidity and bashfulness, and also help to explain why the journals at a port more distant from the seern eye of the despot are a little more tree and lib eral in their extracts and sen-

Socialism at Home and Abroad. Is his history of the last French revolution, Lamartine, the great writer, has, in the most gra-phic and vivid style, traced the progress of Socialism, and shown how near it came to bathing all France in blood, and upsetting the whole struc-

ture of society.

This unprincipled party attempted to overwhelm the new republic, and produce a general massacre of good citizens; and it was only by the most unsleeping vigilance and dauntless heroism of Lamar-tine and Cavaignac, and other true friends of liberty, that France was saved from the most frightful scenes of blood and disorder. There have always been crack-brained philosophers, novelists and poets, in every part of the world, but France has abounded with them. The revolution of 1789 changed the state of society; and the long period of peace which tollowed the downfall of Napoleon, was characterized by greater intellectual activity, in every part of Europe, than had ever been known before, since the period of the revival of letters in the fifteenth century. Paris, under Louis Philippe's reign, became the most brilliant and fre quented capital of Europe, and literary clubs and coteries, without number, assembled nightly in that metropolis, where statesmen, bankers, ambassadors, philosophers, novelists, poets, and exquisite idlers, of all descriptions, gathered, to while away the tedious hours, and enliven them by wit, satire, and enchantment. France has never been considered a remarkably moral country, and Paris has always been considered the centre of luxury and wice. It has always been distinguished for the licentiousness of its manners and opinions; and since the time that Damas, Eugene Sue, Paul de Kock and Madame George Sand held their first coteries, and made them brilliant with their bon mots, and afterwards struck off into fashionable novels the substance of the conversations of French drawing rooms and literary societies, the poison began to be diffused through Paris, and the works of these writers became the chief subject of conversation throughout France. In many of their writings the grossest immorality was carefully elaborated into a system, and boldly defended. Those ideas which men had formerly entertained about the sacredness of the married relation, gave place to the most abandoned and rotten licentiousness The next doctrine proclaimed was the one which prevailed in Rome, under the name of agrarianism, and which had been, at subsequent periods, occasionally revived by philosophers. Some of the most celebrated writers in France began to promulgate the principle, that there was no such thing, in justice, as rights of property; that the lator of a man's own hands was no more his than his neighbor's; that, by the act of marriage, he acquired no right to the exclusive possession of his own wife; that all associations and organizations of men, for the prosecution of business, were a war spon society; that it was the duty of the government, if any should exist at all, to make all its citizens or subjects happy and prosperous, and that the criminal code should be utterly abolished, and no restraints fixed to the lusts, the appetites, the passions, or even the villany of men. These villanous and disorganizing principles

were very widely diffused through France, and intected the mind of a large portion of the people The consequences have been far more fatal than even yet appear. They were diffused to a great extent over Europe. Fourierism and Socialismfor they are the same thing-showed themselves in Germany, at the very period the cause of independence was being gained there, and a powerful confederation was about to be established, which would have erected a bulwark of republicanism in the centre of Europe. All good men in Europe be-came alarmed. Anarchy, confusion, chaos, and blood seemed to open in the future. A reaction suddenly took place; and men preferred to return to the aucient state of things, where, at all events, however intolerable the burdens of despotism might be, they did secure order in society, rather than to risk the terrible consequences of the riot. ous reign of licentiousness on the continent. The frighttal principles of Fourierism were the main arguments which despotism laid hold of to save tself in the hour of danger. Millions of men who had been longing for the emancipation of Europe, for the destruction of its thrones, and the estabhabment of well administered and stable republics, suddenly relexed their exertions; and the recoil soon annihilated the hopes of the friends of liberty, and gave to tyrants another lease of the teleration of mankind. It was perfectly natural that this should be the result; for the commonest reader of history can trace, on every page of it, this great lesson, namely, that men will choose protection, if it comes even with the most intolerable despotisms, disorder in society. After all, man's home is his most sacred place, and his family his dearest treasure. For several months there was not a wellordered, quiet, respectable family in Paris, that did not feel the most painful apprehension, when they barred their doors and went to their beds. The recoil in France was so rapid, from the warmest and most enthusiastic republican feeling, that the ardent friends of a well-ordered republic submitted with scarce a murmer to the usurped despotism of Napoleon. There is now in France less liberty than there has been for many years. The form of the republic lasts, and the love of republicanism is still deerly imbedded in the French character ; but there can be no doubt that, so great is the apprehension of the consequences of socialism upon society, all right-minded men are afraid of any charge, for fear those terrible principles should

gain the ascendant.

There is something more practical in all this than some of our readers may imagine. We ourselves, in this country, have been for many years lowly imbibing the French poison; and, under the guise of a pure morality, and a puritanic cry of reform, the New York Tribune has been gradually sapping the morals of a considerable portion of the community. For ninny years it has unblushingly and centinually advocated the worst doctrines of Fourierism; and that school now numbers no inconsiderable portion of our population. It has its philosophers, its preachers, its poets, its orators, ts propagators and its disciples, in every part of he nation. There is scarcely a village in New England, or in any of the Northern States, without its little Madame George Sand blue stockng, hardly out of her teens, learnedly discussng the great problem of living without labor -where there is not some small Paul de Kock, luthing with delight to her dissertations, and lurking like the devil in the garden of Edenteady to fall upon his prey. We are aware hat in most instances these unfortunate people are unconscious of their own danger, or of the atal tendencies of their doctrines. But it is clear to every cool observer of society, that the poison diffused by the Brisbane, the Dana, and the Horace Greeley school, is working its way into the very veins and arteries of society. The most alarming of all, in the progress of this evil, is, that religious sects, clergymen, and those who preach loud and ong about morality and virtue, are as a general rule the advocates of Fourierism, and the agents of its principal journal. We have it from sources which place the authenticity of our information beyond a doubt, that the circulation of the New Firk Tribuse, and those journals which are devoted to the abominations of Fourierism, is chiefl smoog what are called moral and religious families, where the very thought of what Fourierism will make its disciples, would, in the beginning. have made their blood curdle with horror. We are equally sure, too, that among the Fourierites, the phalanxes and associationists of this country, the utmost profligacy and immorality prevail. Some of the most frightful illustrations of the truth of this doctrine have for some time been in our possession; and, were it not that we should necessatily would the feelings of many an honest and respectable father, and many albroken-hearted nother, we would relate facts and call names and

places, which would put our statements beyond the reach of doubt.

It would be amusing, if it were not horrible, to see what pains these atrocious disseminaters of vice are taking to create an impression that all who oppose their doctrines are the enemies of Why, these unprincipled sectaries are virtue. always prating about "virtue," the "sublime idea," the "transcendental philosophy," and the "mystical school of virtue." They have, by means of Fourierism, animal magnetism, and every other ultra'sm of the times, been slowly undermining all established ideas of virtue and morality, until ultraism, in some form or other, has become the prevailing spirit of the times. At one period it assumes the form of anti-rentism; at another, religious fanatacism; and finally it seems to have consolidated itself, at the present time, into a ferocious and bloody-minded type of abolitionism. These people are crying out for a dissolution of the Union. The most sacred of all obligations of a citizen of a republic they heedlessly throw off, and recklessly try to hurl the North and the South into a decisive conflict, that will rend the republic asunder. The disciples of socialism are, most of them, deceived. They little dream of the fatal consequences that will "wait on" their principles; but human charity can hardly believe that the teachers of this system know not what they do. They must know that they are corrupting society; that, one by one, they are wearing away the cords which bind the Union together. They know that, in every family where their infamous publications go, they are sapping the foundations of virtue.

Such has been the result of Socialism in the old world, and such are some of its developements in the new. It becomes, in a period like this, the duty of good citizens to frown down every attempt to destroy the peace of society and the firmness of the Union. Such is the duty and such is the business of all who wish to see our institutions preserved, and the rich legacy, which cost our fathers treasure and blood, perpetuated to a distant posterity.

THE PARKMAN TRAGEDY IN BOSTON-ASTOUND-NG DEVELOPEMENTS-CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN BOSTON AND NEW YORK -We publish, in another part of this day's paper, a communication from Boston, which contains some astounding develope ments in connection with the dreadful tragedy which recently took place in that city. In this document, a full, clear, and succinct history of that horrible affair, from the disappearance of Dr. Parkman to the discovery of the remains of a human body in the laboratory of the Medical College in that city, and the subsequent arrest of Dr. Webster on the charge of murder, together with the finding of the bill of indictment against the accused, and various other matters, are laid before the Public; and certainly, if the statements and facts which it contains can be relied upon, the mind will have no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to who was the perpetrator of the violent deed which has caused so much excitement throughout the length and breadth of this country, as well as

in England and other parts of Europe.

The author gives as his reason for writing this startling document, that an attempt has been made, in various ways, to divert public attention from Dr. Webster as the murderer, by his friends, by writing letters to distant parts, and publishing them; by endeavoring to produce the impression that Dr. Webster is an innocent and persecuted man, the victim of a conspiracy; and by exciting suspicions againt innocent persons. Under this state of things, the friends of Dr. Parkman consider it incumbent upon them to counteract those influences, by publishing a detailed statement of all the facts and inferences tending to criminate Dr. Webster, and bring the charge of murder home to

This result is precisely what might have been expected as the inevitable result of the extraordinary and star-chamber-like proceedings of the judicial authorities in Boston, in their conduct in regard to this horrible tragedy. When we learned that they had determined upon keeping the proceedings secret-when we saw that they resorted to the extraordinary course of locking the coroner's jury in a third story room, and examining the witnesses in the most private manner possible, and were deter-mined to keep the public ignorant of their doings, or of the character of the testimony-we saw at once that the whole case would be argued, and tried, and decided, as far as it could be decided in such a way, by the newspaper press of the country; and that the cause of justice, as well as the prisoner's case, would be seriously impaired. The result, therefore, is just what we expected. Dr. Webster's friends have been endeavoring to prove his innoundertaken to deny it. It is on this account that we publish the astounding developments which are contained in the communication in another column, above referred to.

The policy of the police authorities of Boston in withholding all preliminary information from the public concerning this tragedy, and in refusing to publish the testimony taken before the coroner's jury, was the most stupid, foolish and imbecile that could be pursued in this age of the world. The iden that it was adopted lest the cause of justice might be prejudiced, is absurd and ridiculous. We live in a day when light and information on every subject are sought by the public mind; and the ablic were entitled to the fullest information in possession of the authorities, concerning that dreadful tragedy. They had no right to withhold it from them. But they did withhold it, and the consequences are before us. Every statement, every misstatement, every suspicion, well or illfounded, every breath, every innuendo tending to show the innocence or guilt of the party now in jail awaiting his trial on the charge of murder, has been caught, distorted, and sent on the wings of the press to the four quarters of the world. This was in consequence of the mystery with which the authorities thought proper to enwrap the whole affair; and it was done for the purpose of minisering to the natural appetite of the public, to know all the particulars of the tragical and horrible

affair. A similar result has been produced in this city. in connection with the Drury business, which it is expected will engage the attention of our criminal udges this week, commencing to-day. There is a web of mystery connected with the arrest of the Drurys, Arlington Bennet, and others, which the public have in vain endeavored to unravel; and the case has been decided by some newspapers adversely to all of the accused, in advance of the action of the courts of justice. Such proceedings are highly improper, and cannot be too warmly denounced, or too strongly reprobated.

THE RAILROAD DECISION IN NEW JERSEY .- The decision of the highest judicial authority in the State of New Jersey, to the effect that the Camden and Amboy Railroad have violated their charter, has created a great deal of attention in this community. A million of dollars and upwards are involved in this decision, for a large number of suits instituted for the recovery of penalties on the same gregade, have been in abeyance, awaiting the decision which has just been rendered. Is there not rome hope now of an entire abolition of the mono-

FIREMEN'S BALL AT THE ASTOR PLACE THEA-TRE -Let no one forget that the annual ball, for the benefit of the Fire Department Fund, takes place at the Astor Place Theatre, this evening. If all other balls for charitable purposes should be neglected by the citizens of New York, this one ought pre-eminently to be attended and supported, for all are indebted for the energy, skill, philauthropy and dangers encountered by our firemen.

AFFAIRS AT CURACOA.-The dates from this island are of the 4th inst. There was no news of importance. Trade was rather dull.

INDECENT DIFLOMATIC DISCLOSURES .- The recent diplomatic correspondence given by Mr. Clayton to the world, describing the affair between Mr. Potter, the American Consul at Chili, and the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Sullivan, has created very little public remark, but general condemna-tion privately among mea of sense. Such a cor-respondence never should have appeared publicly at all. Mr. Potter, according to the facts related, was perfectly right in chastising the insolence o the British Charge, but no letter should have been written on the subject, no certificates published and no publication made of such discreditable papers, by the Secretary of State at Washington.

The publication of this correspondence only shows the utter want of diplomatic tact or diplomatic propriety, which marks the muddy mind of Mr. Clayton.

How to Spend a Philosophical Evening -Go to the Chinese Assembly Rooms, and hear the exthe Nile and the Antiquities of Egypt, delivered there by Mr. Guddon. It is the most scientific enrtainment of the times.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VENEZUELA .- We have received letters from Curacoa, of the 4th inst. They state that affairs in Venezuela begin to wear a threatening aspect again, and another outbreak is anticipated.

STOOL PIGEON MYSTERIES .- Look out for the tria of the Drurys, and those that will follow. There will be some rich developements in the mysteries of stool pigeoning, in connection with certain coteries and journals in this city.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION - SPLENDID SPECTACLE. - A1 who take an interest in the important subject of ocean steam navigation, as well as those who wish to see one of the most splendid launches that ever took place, must not forget that the splendid steamship Artic, of three thousand five hundred tons, and two smaller steamships, will be launched from the yard of Wm. H. Browne, at the foot of Twelfth street, East River, this morning, at balf past nine o'clock. It is expected that an immense concourse of people will witness those launches. As soon as the steamship New World, is launched, she will proceed on a trial trip down the

INTELLIGENCE FROM JAMAICA - We are informed by Capt. Wright of the schooner Abby Morton, from Falmouth, that a great excitement had been created in that place, relative to the operation of the open navi gation laws. A public meeting had been held among those interested in British vessels, and after passing sundry strong and furious resolutions, calling on the residents to support their countrymen, etc., etc., it

MARKET NEWS FROM CARDENAS. - We learn from Capt Eller, of the bark S. L. Crowell, from Cardenas, arrived at this port yesterday, that there was but a small quantity of molasses coming lu. and it was purchased mostly, previous to arrival. Other kinds of business t material alteration

St. Jago de Cuba.

We received, at a late hour last night, our files of El Redacter from the above port, bringing us the latest dates, to the 12th instant.

The Reducter of the 12th instant expresses surprise that though now the middle of the month of January, yet the coffee of the new harvest has not yet begun to arrive in any quarter from the interior plantations, whereas in former years before this time the coffee had not only come in from the plantations, but generally had been already shipped off. The cause of this delay, or it may be the failure in the crops, is attributed to the heavy rains which prevailed during all the month

or it may be the failure in the crops, is attributed to the heavy rains which prevailed during all the month of November preventing the herry from ripening, and afterwards causing delay in gathering it. Meantime this fact has caused a considerable rise of coffee in the market at the place of exportation.

On the 8th January, the Royal English steamer, the Medway, arrived at 8t Jago de Cuba, and after a stay of only a few minutes, proceeded to Janualoa, to take in the mails for Europe. She came direct from Chagres, and had on board a considerable number of passengers from talifornia all bound, with pockets full of gold, for Europe, to spend at home the fortunes they had doubtless made on the Sacramento. In addition, the Medway had on board two millions of dollars in speed, consigned to mercantile houses in England. This information came direct from Capt. M. Symons commander of the Medway. A passenger on board the Medway. A passenger on board the Medway, for Europe, informed the editors, that gold was quite plentiful in California, for those who had the lunk to bit upon a good digging; but he said at the same time, that misery and suffering were much more in abundance than gold, on account of the numbers who fleck to the mines, and the reacrity and dearmess of all the necessaries of life. The placers, he said, were a great distance from San Fransisco, and though it if true the gold is there, yet it is not quite so abundant nor so easy to obtain as it has been represented. A Spanish correspondence, written from the United States, enters into some political discussions upon the prespects of the passage of the Wilmot proviso, and informs the people of Cuba that there is no doubt the Prespects of the passage of the Wilmot proviso, and informs the people of Cuba that there is no doubt the Prespects of the passage of the Wilmot proviso, and informs the people of Cuba that there are no doubt the Prespects of the passage of the Wilmot proviso, and informs the people of Cuba that there is no doubt the Prespects of the pas

In the various enterprises of fairceas, which when the last two years have been undertaken in Cuba, to a great extent, showing the progress and advancement of the leasn is imitation of American activity and life, seem to prosper and succeed. The Cobre railread company advertise a dividend of 7 per cent, which is the loun dividend divided out among the stockholders of this company. Other railreads appear, by all accounts, to pay still before.

Brooklyn City Intelligence. DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF LICHPIELD'S OIL, SOAP

AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY .- On Saturday morning, at

o'clock, a fire was discovered in the extensive oil.

s ap and candle factory of E. D. Lichied, extending from Water street to the East River. The fire continued to burn from that time till 2 o'clock yesterday, a period of thirty-two hours. There were three men in the establishment at the commencement of the fire, who found, considerable difficulty in effecting their escape by the rear. The engine was in operation all night sand the spot where the fire was first even was close to the chimney from which the probability may be inferred of the configuration originating in the fire used for making the steam. At 7 o'clock an explosion took place, a loud as the roar of artillary, chaling every building around and destroying a considerable portion of the factory. It considerably injured the froat portion of the third of the configuration or the fire of the way first the fire of the configuration or the first of the way for the fire of the way for the fire of the context with it. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by the generators of gas, which had no vent to escape. So some was the snowle, that the building could not be above the road or a distribution of the first of the size kaved from the derouring element. The fire english was efforts to sudden the even by but it was too strong for them. There were two enterns of water connected with the premises, which were put in requisition, and the river being that they could not get hear enough to the building, and that is hear were therefore, comparatively fourties, as far as regards the factory itself. There were two cheeres of water connected with the premises, which were put in requisition, and the river being at the tumber is the building was so thoroughly saturated with the cill which flowed very where like water, that the small beyond the reach of human power to even the flames. They read leng and fearfully; the day being caim and warm, the progress of the fire but so from a way and the front or trees were so the factory of the flame, and the front of the street who had considered the suited as \$100,000. Some scap and candle factory of E. D Liebfield, extending from Water street to the East River. The fire continued to burn from that time till 2 o'clock yesterday,

On the 14th instant, latitude 31 38, longitude 70 25, two ships of war, from Norfolk, (Va.) were seen standing east.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Bitssion, &c. OUR PRIVATE TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON CITY, Sunday, January 27, 1850.

We have had a calm for three days in the political world, but to morrow we expect the sport to be resumed with greater spirit and variety than heretolore. If any disposition is made of the Austrian resolution, or if the Senate has an exe-cutive session, the case of Colonel Webb will come up. Last week, on a motion for his rejection, while Messrs Webster and Mangum thought it necessary to explain the reasons which compelled them to support the appointment, Mr. Benton, to the surprise of the whigs and democrats, came up to the rescue of your cotemporary. The vote has yet to be taken on the nomination and how it is to be confirmed, no man pretends to calculate.

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Hacket are both im proving to-day. The weather has been like June.

Troops for California

BALTIMORE, January 27, 1850.

The ship Monterey, of this city, sailed from Fort McHenry to-day for California. She had on board one hundred U. S. soldiers

Steamboat Collision.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27, 1850. Accounts from New Orleans to the 24th inst. state that the steamer Ohio, whilst coming up the river, came in collision with the towboat Dinah, having in tow propeller Col Stanton, and sunk them both. The

The Southern Mall.

BALTIMORE, January 27, 1850. No mail has been received in this city beyond Savannah.

Ohio received no injury. No lives were lost.

BALTIMORE, January 27, 1850.

The cotton market was quiet yesterday. Sales of 500 bales were made at firm prices. Five thousand bags of Itio cofice were sold at 18½c.

Shipping Intelligence.

Bark Sarah, Bridge (of Portland), from Gliendest for New Orleans, went ashere on Logarthead Reef, Tortugas on the 1th inst. Ber matesials have been soid at auction for nine-teen hundred and thirty-two dollars. It is reported that she has been got eff.

Brig Josephine, from Philadelphia for New Orleans, went sahire in attempting to cross Carrysfort Keef. She arrived to-day, leaking slightly, and will be examined by the Surveyor.

es or. Eark Henry Tarren, Bathy, was seen ashore on Burning, sland, on the 5th inst. A british brig to reported ashore on Mattacomber Key, ame unit news. The wreckers have taken her cargo. Erig Jos phine and cargo have been likelled for Salvage— ied 22d. hull of the Sarah Bridge brought three hundred and

feur dollars

Erig Can) mede, from Jamaica, for Hallfan, run sahore on
Key Larra, and brigged. Her cargo consisted of sugar, coffre,
ke. It was exhaused,
Anived 19th, keg baccaler, from New York.

Frir Mail, for Beston, and 49 colliers, went to sea this

Sale of Anothes Philadelphia Sceamer.—We understand that the Mesors Howland & Appinwall, of this city have purchased of the Philadelphia and Charleston Steam Navigation Company their new and splendid steamship the Philadelphia at an advance of \$30,000 on her original cost. The Philadelphia was built by Mesors Vaughen & Lynn, of Kensington, and is about 1.100 tons burthen. She was launched in Ostober last. She has made but one voyage, and during the outward and homeward rip proved herself to be not only a staunch sea boat, but one of the fastest atesmships in the world. Her engines are remarkable for their superior strength, power and finish. Her total cost was \$160.000, thus making the cost to the Messrs. H. & A. \$110.000. The Philadelphia may be expected in our waters sometime this week.

THE WEATHER—The weather yesterday and last night was more like glorious indian summer than heavy winfer. 'The oldest inhabitant' does not received such weather at this season of the year. Every one went without overcoats, and many ast income with the windows open and without a free, so mild, and bainy, and warm was the air. Feople almost forget it was the 27th of January. In the evening, up to nine c'clock and even later, Broadeay was filled with peeple p cun neading, and enjoying the redugent moonlight; and so bitle was the want of overcoats felt, that not only did nobody wear them but you might ree thousands with their drees and frock coats open, just as in the month of June.

Discreaserul Courser—For some time past the fire-

just as in the wonth of june.

Disgraceful Connect.—For some time past the inhabitants in the vicinity of Prince street and the flowery, and likewise at the corner of Elitabeth street and Frince, have been as neged by the continued muster of a lot of rowdy boys and young men, who meet on those corners both day and evening, making it a practice to insult the peaceably disposed persens who change to pass. On Saturday night some fifty or sixty of this gang attacked eve or say young men, who were passing towards their homes; they were kneeked down and besten in a most shouseful manner. One of the young man was struck with a slung shot, by one of the assaliants. Two or three peticemen were called to the apply the first of the police arrived, they were threatened by the gang, that if they attempted to arrest any one they would club them. A formal complaint was made, yeaterday, to the Chief of Folice, respecting these outrages and such measures will be hencefull taken by the police as will ensure peace and good order in that reighborhood.

The Common Courrett.—The Board of Aldermen meet

The Common Courcit. - The Board of Aldermen meet this evening, after a fortnight's adjournment.

Scottish Batt. - The annual ball of the New York Scottish Guard took place on the evening of the 24th

instant, in the Assembly Room, Chinese Building, and was well attended. It passed off with much clost.

Scane in time Park—Triat or "A Fine Escare,"—
It having been announced that a trial of the "Fire Escape," invented by Mr John E. Purser, would take place in the Park on Saturday at 50 clock, a large crowd assembled at that hour, and was for a long time after receiving fresh soccasions, a report having gained some currency that "Frank Motaughlin" would make a speech. About haif past three o'clock Mr. Purser commenced operations by rending up a portion of his fire escape to a window of the third story of the new City Hall, where a persent took it in and fastened it on the inside. It consisted of a har of wood about six or seven feet long, to the eartre of which a rope was attached, that bung down and was held on by a man below. The bar was thus secured by being simply placed across the lower part of the window inside, and by keeping tight the cord let down. To the bar of wood was lashed at the centre a paticy through which warrun a line, to the end of which was fastened a canvass bag, which was hoisted up to the bar of wood by pulling on the other end. A young man then appeared at the window and fine of the vision was a little lowered, and there he was suspended, the vision was a little lowered, and there he was suspended. The he vision was all the lowered, and there he was suspended. The vision was fastened as a successful effort and got hask into the window assin, anidst the shouts of the peeple. Vexed, no doubt at this triumph ever tim, he returned to his fight, and this time he contends in the stands in the contends in the contend but found great difficulty in doing so. When he was only half in the bag was a little lowered, and there he was superaded, hhe wishmer's coffin, helding on by the rope, till at length he made a successful effort and go' back invo the window again, assidet the shouts of the people. Vexed, no doubt at this triumph over him he returned to his fight, and this time he succeeded in drepping himself into the bug. It was then lowered rapidly by means of the polley, when the bettom came in contect with the window sill of the second story, and nearly threw him out. When the larger reached the ground, all the young vagaboned pallered around the man, threw each other on the top of him, and nearly anothered him. Two or three little bugs were lowered in the same way, and had the same difficulty in getting into the bag above, and the same difficulty in getting into the bag howered amicst the vectiferous shouts of the populace. The general epinion was, that this device, though include in its way is impracticable insamuch as morthing person it woust would drop herself into the bag; or, if they did there would be every danger of their failing. The difficulty is that the bag cannot be drawn up high enough to the window. There is scarcely any instance, in our recollection, where this fire escape-could be made available. We should mention that the her of the irraches the window, and the person inside takes the apparatus off the book. A ledder after all, is more simple, more effectual, and, we think, more rafe.

Saccon Warn Hose Couraxy. Whatever relates to our braw from it is interesting. They are a class of our braw former is interesting. They are a class of our braw former is interesting. They are a class of our braw former is interesting. They are a class of our braw former is interesting. They are a class of our braw former is interesting. They are a class of

appearance of the hock. A ladder, after all, is moresimple, more effectual, and, we think, more safe.

Second Wand Hose Contract.—Whatever relates to
our brave firemen is interesting. They are a class of
men not only enimently useful by their services to the
public in the heur of distrets and bear, but also distinguished for their courtesy, liberality, and good conduct,
heing entirely free from that lamentable rowdytem and
disorder, which, we are sorry to say, has for some years
past stained the character and smiled the honor of the
hillsdelphis firemen. On Saturday evening lasts very
interesting ceremony took place at the liose Company
of the Second ward. On this occasion the company
presented a beautitud amborsed silver trumpet to their
ex-foremen, Genert M. Ottigno, Esq., as a token of
their respect and esteem for his personal qualities, and
the able manner in which he has uniformly conducted
himself as disema. The ceremony was highly pleasing and interesting, and the re-union on the occasion,
called sieth a variety of sentiments and speeches,
which did honer to the company, and to the members
individually. The members of the company partoox
of a collation together on occasion of the nesentation.
The trumpet was delivered with a suitable address by
Mr. Meas, to which Mr. Ottignon responded in a feeling,
and happy manner. All who witnessed the ceremony
were deligated, was the subject of much adv-ration.

Arrantrus Succent.—James Eddy was taken intocustedy, on Saturday evening, at hair past 4 o'clock by
police officer Eddy upon the complaint of Chas. Eddy,
for assailing his wife and threatening to take her life.
He was very much under the influence of strong drink.
He was taken to the cell of the Eleventh ward estationhouse, where he attempted to hang himself, and had
very nearly accomplished his rash purpose, when he
was decovered by the docteckneper, David Waterbury,
just in time to rave his life.

Satur raws Decovered.

Saved from Decrays, Officers Wetherby and Codet, of the Second ward police, rescued, jesterday morning from drowning a boy 14 years of age, by the name of James Conway, residing in Brooklyn, who accidentally fil list the dock at the Fulton Ferry. He was conveyed home to his parents in Brooklyn.